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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, February 28, 1774.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of November 16.*

To Captain JOSEPH HARRISON,

Collector of the Customs at BOSTON.

YOU have questioned the Authenticity of the Letter from Boston, which I sent to the Press; yet you do not deny the Charge of your having been absent *four Years* from your Duty, but impeach my Candour in not mentioning the Reason of your Absence. Since you demand it, I will give the real Reason. It is that *you and your Son* may both be quartered on the American Revenue, and that you may remain in London a pensioned Informer, being abhorred as a most detestable Hypocrite in Boston.

Without knowing your Person, I am perfectly acquainted with your Character. I know you to be a most unprincipalled Impostor. Your cunning and Hypocrisy may impose upon unsuspecting Minds in private, but will never stand the Test of public Inquiry.

Your Excuse for so shameful an Absence from your Post is, that you are 70 Years of Age—that you received a Blow from a Brick-bat 5 Years ago, of which you languished a Twelve Month, and that to return would be to hazard your Life in the Boston Mob.

Is this then the avowed Application of a Revenue Vessel at the Risque of every Tie that is dear, and of our most important Commerce—to maintain in Idleness superannuated Spite? You should at least have proved by what Services you merited this Indulgence. Had your Craft and Dissimulation abated as your Years advanced, the Infirmities of your Age might have claimed our Compassion. But what Pity does he deserve who plays the Hypocrite under the Cloak of the Saint, and spends the Remainder of his Life in the Ruin of his Country?

You pretend to have received a Blow from a Brick-bat thrown by the Mob, of which you languished a Twelvemonth. You have forgot your own Affidavit, in which you impute that Blow to a Stick. Indeed it is well understood that you did not receive any Blow; for in four Days after the Fray you dined at Col. Phillips's apparently in perfect Health, and within a few Months was jaunting about the Country on Parties of Pleasure with your Friend Dr. M'Kean. His Lordship's Information nothing of this Blow, or its languishing Effects, though he tells us you opened your Bosoms to each other. Pray, Sir, did you commune together upon the Catholic Faith, and piously with the Re-establishment of that good old Religion, with her inseparable Companion—arbitrary Power?

But your Life you think would still be in Danger from the Mob. If they ever meditated any thing against it, what prevented them at that Time, when you was in their Power, or during the long Time you remained there afterwards, from executing their Design? Have you injured them more atrociously of late? Has any of your confidential Correspondence been detected? Would you be in danger where Hutchinson is safe?

How comes it, Sir, that in mentioning that Mob, you concealed the Cause of it? You do not wish it should be known, that it is proved by the Affidavits of fourteen reputable Persons, that the Tumult was occasioned by your seizing illegally, with an armed force, Mr. Hancock's Sloop, under a Pretence of Smuggling. Yet after this, from a Consciousness of your Inability to support the Charge, you dropt the Prosecution. In Truth your Purpose was answered. The Seizure made with such Circumstances of brutal Violence occasioned there, what it would have done here, a Tumult. This was precisely what you wished. I defy the warmest of your Friends to deny, from a full View of this Business, that the Seizure was made in consequence of a preconcerted Plan, between you, Governor Bernard and the Commissioners, to irritate the People to some Act of Violence that might justify the calling in a military Force to dragoon them into Slavery. By this Manœuvre, and a little hard Swearing, you effected Part of the Plan; but the Spirit of the People disappointed the rest.

To that Outrage on the Property of Mr. Hancock you have added now another upon his Character, by joining the Name of that Gentleman with Smuggling; an Imputation for which you have not the least Colour of Truth, and to which every Action of that honourable Merchant's Life gives the Lye. You ought to be tender of this Charge, when you know it comes home to your Friend Governor Bernard.

I am almost ashamed of having wasted any Time on an Object so insignificant as you; but I hope it will prevent you from insulting the Public with such Apologies, and teach you to be satisfied with eating the Bread of Infamy in Silence.

PHILO-JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

OATS.

Quebec and Nova-Scotia Oats. Also, Nova-Scotia Peas. TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH P. PALMER,

At the lowest Store on the South Side of the Town-Dock.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.

A PROTEST *of a number of the inhabitants of the town of* MARSHFIELD, *against the proceedings of said town, on the* 31*st of January last.*

WE the subscribers think ourselves obliged, in faithfulness to the community, ourselves and posterity, on every proper occasion, to bear our publick testimony against every measure, calculated to destroy that harmony and unanimity which subsists through the colonies, and so eventually to the destruction of those liberties, wherewith the Author of Nature, and our happy constitution, has made us free: Were they not already notorious it would give us uneasiness to mention the resolves which were voted in this town the 31st of January last.

To the first of these Resolves we do not object; but do heartily join in recognising our loyalty and subjection to the King of Great-Britain; and our readiness to be ever subject to the laws of *our* legislature.

In their second Resolve, they say that the "measures and proceedings in the town of Boston, in the destruction and destruction of the teas, belonging to the East-India Company, are illegal, unjust, and of a dangerous tendency;"—against which we take the liberty to protest. We have long groaned under the weight of an American revenue act; and when by the virtue of the people, in not purchasing any goods loaded with a duty, the malignity of the act was, in some measure evaded, a scheme was devised and prosecuted by the ministry, to enforce said act by permitting the East-India company, to force their infectious teas upon us, whether we would or not. At this not only the inhabitants of Boston, but of the whole province, were very much, and very justly alarmed, and while they were prosecuting every method that human wisdom could devise, that the tea should be sent back undamaged, it was destroyed, but whether by the people of that town, or any other town of this province does not appear. (a)

3dly, They resolved to instruct their Representative, as to endeavour that the perpetrators of these mischiefs be brought to justice. This appears to us to be the business of another department. We have executive courts and officers whose business it is to punish offenders, and we trust they are faithful.——4dly, They instruct him to endeavour that this town be excused from paying for said teas; which we think might have been omitted, at least, 'till there was a probability of a requisition from proper authority for payment.

They conclude with a renunciation "of all methods of imposition, violence, and persecution, such as has been most shamefully exercised upon a number of inhabitants of Plymouth, by obliging them to sign a recantation," &c. vid pa. 441. & pa. 450.

Such bitter, virulent and injurious reflections, on our brethren at Plymouth, ought not to have taken place 'till some shadow of proof had been adduced to the town, that any such violence, &c. was ever practiced by them on a single person.

The occasion of this our protest has given us great uneasiness, and we were confident those extraordinary resolves would not have taken place, but by the insinuations of a certain gentleman who seems willing his constituents should share in the resentment of the whole country, which he has incurred by his conduct in a public character. We mean not to countenance riotous and disorderly conduct, but being convinced that liberty is the life and happiness of a community, are determined to contribute to our last mite in its defence, against the machinations of assuming arbitrary men, who stimulated with a lust of dominion, and unrighteous gain, are ever studying to subjugate this free people.

MARSHFIELD, *Feb.* 24, 1774.

Anthony Thomas,	*Benjamin White, jr.*	*John Sherman,*
Nehemiah Thomas,	*Lemuel Dilano,*	*Samuel Tilden, jr.*
William Thomas,	*Jabez Dingley,*	*Samuel Oakman,*
Thomas Foord,	*Isaac Carver,*	*Gersham Ewell,*
Thomas Waterman,	*Joshua Carver,*	*William Clift,*
Isaac Phillips,	*Lot H. Silvester,*	*Joseph Clift,*
Samuel Tilden,	*David Carver,*	*Joseph Bryant,*
Sam'l Williamson,	*Nathaniel Thomas,*	*John Oakman,*
Nathan Thomas,	*William Thomas, jr.*	*Joseph Oakman,*
John Dingley,	*Paul Sampson,*	*King Lapham*
Joseph Kent,	*John Bourn,*	*Barnard Tuels,*
Benjamin White,	*Thomas Dingley,*	*Peleg Kent,*
Joseph Howit,	*Samuel Smith,*	*Zenas Thomas,*
Thomas Fish,	*Tho. Waterman, jr.*	*Luther Peterson,*
Jeremiah Low,	*Peleg Foord,*	*Briggs Thomas,*
Benjamin Tolman,	*Asa Waterman,*	*Elisha Kent,*
Joshua Taylor,	*John Waterman,*	*Timothy Williamson.*

WANTED,

A Negro Man of an unexceptionable Character, warranted; for such an one a good Price will be given; one of a small Size, brought up in a Country Town, and who understands a little of House Business will be preferred. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

A large commodious Chamber, near the Market, fit for almost any Tradesman, or a Store. Enquire of the Printers.

Boston, Feb. 21. 1774.

LAST Tuesday, about sun-set, departed this life, after a short but painful disease, Mrs. MARY HUBBARD, widow of the late honorable THOMAS HUBBARD, Esq; and daughter of that "good man for whom one would even dare to die," Mr. JONATHAN JACKSON, late of this town. She nearly resembled her father in a naturally calm, even, placid, and sedate disposition of mind; which, being sanctified from her early days, became a permanent, strong, habitual principle; greatly conducing to her support under various pressing trials in life, and rendering her an example of christian patience, contentment and subjection to the alwise, righteous ruler of the world, highly worthy of the imitation of all that knew her.

Her piety was truly genuine; not expressing itself in ostentatious shew, which she abhorred; but in a serious, grave, solemn attendance on all the devotional services of religion, whether in the closet, the family, or the house of God. She laid no stress on such motions in the passions, to whatever height they might be raised, as were separable from an heart intirely devoted to God. Her religion was like that of the devout matrons in the first times of New-England, which did not consist in high talk, transient flights, and extraordinary sallies of affection; but in a steady, uniform, and universal regard to the governing authority of heaven.

She was a sound believer in the christian revelation; and "walked by faith, not by sight;" living above the world, and unconformed to it's gaities, amusements, sopperies, and vanities; adorning herself "in modest apparel, with sobriety; not with broidered hair, or gold; but (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works," ever appearing with "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price."

Her benevolence, upon the gospel plan of love, placed her far above most of this present age. In imitation of God, of whom it is said, he is *love*, she loved her neighbour with undissembled affection; and made it evident she did so, not "in word and tongue" only, but "in deed and truth;" being ever "ready to communicate, willing to distribute," according to her ability, especially to those she trusted were of "the house of God."

Her faith in Christ was not an empty speculation, but influenced her to a becoming care of conducting well in all the relations she sustained in life. As a wife, she was tender, faithful and obedient: As a parent, wisely and affectionately concerned and careful, not meerly for the temporal happiness of her children, but that they might, by a good education, be fitted to be blessings in this world, and blessed in another: As a mistress, not rigorous and severe, but mild and gentle, behaving towards her servants with meekness and kindness; though not with imprudent indulgence: As a neighbour, condescending, obliging, and ever ready to all the offices of goodness. In a word, through the whole course of life, she conducted as having upon her mind an habitual deep sense of her accountableness to that Jesus, whom God has constituted the Judge of the world, and as being principally concerned that she might, at last, be able to give up her account with joy, and not with grief. Not that she imagined, after her best endeavours, that she was faultless. Far from this, she could, and did, exclaim with pious David. "If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand!" Her hope therefore, with reference to the joys of God's presence, was founded, not on her own worthiness, but the worthiness of that Jesus, who "became obedient to death," that he might atone for the sins of men, and make way for their "salvation with eternal glory," in God's kingdom that is above.

She appeared in her last sickness, which was severely trying, to be possessed of that calm, patient, humble, and resigned frame of spirit, which was honorary both to her, and to the grace of God which conspicuously operated in her. We have abundant reason to believe, that she may justly be reckoned among those "blessed dead," who died in the Lord, are rested from their labors, and whose works have followed them to the other world, where they are unspeakably happy.

) See the Act appointing the Commissioners pa. 748, Vol. 1 & their Commiss. pa. 258, Vol. 2. (1) See Arrival of the Troops, &c. page 244, &c. Vol. 2. & see page 543, Vol. 2. & vid page 445. — vid in Index, under Town of Boston. † See Index under Tea. × See Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. (2) vid Index to Vol. 2 & 3, under Merchants. (a) vid Index under Towns.

× American revenue properly speaking, arises from Molass. Act vid pa. 9 Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. See account of the Riot, pa. 145–146, Vol. 2. ‖ See Mossel's Letters, pa. 319. — See pa. 921, Vol. 2.

BOSTON, February 28, 1774.

Tuesday last His Excellency the Governor sent for the House of Representatives into the Council-Chamber and delivered them the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN my Answer to your Address or Remonstrance which you directed the Secretary to deliver to me, I acquainted you that to comply with your Request would be to counteract the King in a Matter upon which His Majesty's Pleasure had been expressly signified to me, and, therefore, I was obliged to decline it.

In a second Address, presented by your Speaker, the House attending, you desire me to take your Remonstrance into my further Consideration, and also to take the Advice of His Majesty's Council thereon, of whose Institution you say it was the principal End to be advising and assisting to the Governor in ordering and directing the Affairs of the Province, and you add, that my determining on the Matter myself would be to order and direct one of the most important Affairs of the Province without the Advice and Assistance of the Council and contrary to the most evident Design of the Charter.

You have taken particular Parts or Clauses of the Charter abstracted from other Parts or Clauses which relate to them, and which are intended to qualify and explain them, and in this way you are enabled to represent the Constitution very different from what it has always been understood to be.

You have passed over that Clause in the Charter which authorizes the Governor to assemble and call together the Council from time to time *at his discretion*, and likewise another Clause reserving a negative Voice to the Governor as well in Council as in the General Assembly, and declaring that no Acts of Government whatsoever, either of the Council or Assembly shall be valid without his Consent.

I am very sensible that besides those Acts of Government which the Charter authorizes the Governor to do by himself, there are others which are to be done by the Advice and Consent of the Council; and, for the purpose of the last mentioned Acts, the Governor, is authorized, from time to time, *at his discretion*, to assemble the Council, and no other Provision is made in the Charter for assembling or calling them together. It cannot be denied that the Governor may be requested to assemble the Council in order to the laying before them Matters of such a nature, as that meerly agitating them in Council would derogate from the Honour of the King, and suffering a Question to be put upon them would render the Governor highly culpable. Surely the Governor has a discretionary Power to refuse to assemble the Council upon such a Request, otherwise the Clause in the Charter must be altogether nugatory and can have no force nor effect in any case whatsoever.

There is a Fallacy in your reasoning, and you give a specious Appearance to it by avoiding the Distinction between the Governor's doing an Act of Government without the Advice of Council, and his declining to assemble the Council in order to their Advice upon an Act the subject matter whereof, according to his best Discretion, ought not to be made a Question of or come into Debate.

That I may give you a full and, I hope, satisfactory Answer to your Address I must repeat to you, what I have had occasion to mention to former Houses of Representatives, that I am the Servant of the King—that I have received no Instructions nor any Significations of His Majesty's Pleasure, which are not perfectly consistent with your Charter and which His Majesty hath not an indisputable Authority to give—that such Instructions or Significations of His Majesty's Pleasure are, by my Commission, the Rule of my Administration, and to depart from them would be a Breach of the Trust which His Majesty has reposed in me. (1)

I am nevertheless urged by you to bring this Question, in effect, before His Majesty's Council, whether I shall or shall not conform to His Majesty's Pleasure expressly signified to me, and to take their Advice upon it. *Taking* the Advice of his Majesty's Council is an equivocal Expression. If by *taking* the Advice you intend no more than consulting or advising with them, in order to collect their Opinion, this would be trifling with the Council, as well as bringing before them an improper Subject of Debate, because they would give their Advice to no purpose, seeing I am not at liberty, if they advise to it, to disobey the King's Commands: If by *taking* their Advice you intend complying with it, though it should be contrary to my own Sense of my Duty to the King, this would be giving up the Power of a Negative granted or reserved to me by the Charter, for if I do not use this Power to avoid a Breach of a special express Trust reposed in me by the King, I know of no Case in which I ought to do it. In either Sense of the Word I am not at liberty to comply with your Request.

In a mixed Government, a Conformity of Sentiment in all the Parts of it, upon every Measure, is not to be expected. Every Part may, notwithstanding, claim a right to Freedom of Judgment in the exercise of the Powers assigned to it by the Constitution. The House of Representatives, by long usage, is in Possession of the Power of originating all Grants of the Estate of the Province, whether in Lands or Money. I have often thought the Grants made by former Houses much short of an Equivalent to the Services which they were intended to compensate. I have never urged inlarging them contrary to the free Judgment of the House. The Power of assembling the Council in order to their Advice, is by Charter as well as uninterrupted usage, in the Governor. I have a right to equal Freedom of Judgment in the exercise of this Power.

If I persist in an erroneous Judgment, upon your humble Representations to His Majesty and making the Error to appear, you may be sure of Redress; but until I am convinced of my Error I may not voluntarily depart from my own Judgment or Discretion and govern myself by the Discretion of the House of Representatives, for I should then be justly chargeable with subverting a material Part of the Constitution.

Province-House, *T. Hutchinson.*
22d Feb. 1774.

Thus the Governor has declined complying with the second Request of the House of Representatives; which was to take the Advice of his Majesty's Council upon their Petition for the Removal of Chief Justice OLIVER. "*That I may give you a* FULL *and I hope satisfactory Answer,*" says his Excellency, "*I must repeat to you,—that I am the Servant of the king—that I have receiv'd no Instructions nor any Significations of his Majesty's Pleasure, which are not perfectly consistent with your Charter, and which his Majesty has not an indisputable Authority to give—and that such Instructions or Significations of his Majesty's Pleasure are by my Commission the Rule of my Administration.*" Whether all or either of these can be said to be a pertinent or "full Answer" to the Request of the House, *every* Reader will judge. If indeed his Excellency has an Instruction from his Majesty or any Signification of his Pleasure, that he shall not take the Advice of his Council upon an Address of the House of Representatives for the Removal of a Judge who they say has, in their Opinion founded on the Knowledge they have of the Sentiments of their Constituents, "lost the Confidence of the People," if there be any such Instruction, (which the Governor seems to hint, tho' he doth not assert it,) and that Instruction is the Rule of the Governor's Administration, his Excellency's Reasoning may be thought by some Persons to be not altogether impertinent and "fallacious"; but if there be no such Instruction, he might at least have gratified the House so far as to have taken the Advice of the Council upon their Address. The House undoubtedly meant no more by *taking* the Advice of the Council, than "to advise and consult with them" upon it. His Excellency might without a Question have thus understood them. This he says "would be trifling with the Council—because they would give their Advice to no Purpose, seeing he is not at Liberty, if they advise to it, *to disobey his Majesty's Command.*" The Governor, we judge, here expresseth himself somewhat *equivocally*. That he is not at Liberty to disobey the King's Command, if the King's Command is indeed, as he says it is, the Rule of his Administration, must be allowed to be good Reasoning; but whether the Governor here means that he should disobey the King's Command, if he should by the Advice of the Council remove the Chief Justice, or whether he speaks generally, is left uncertain, we will not say *designedly*. If he intends the former, which it is most natural to suppose, what he only hinted at before, he now plainly speaks, that he is commanded by the King not to remove Chief Justice Oliver, upon the Request of the House of Representatives, even though his Majesty's Council should advise him that the Address of the House was well founded, and for aught we know, tho' he should be convinced of it himself.

We cannot easily believe that our gracious Sovereign has ever laid him under such a Command; especially when we consider that by Act of Parliament, it is lawful for the King to remove a Judge upon the Address of both Houses: But we observe that his Excellency speaks of "Significations of the King's Pleasure"; How we are to understand the King's pleasure is *signified* to him, Whether by an Instruction under the Sign Manual, or in a Letter from one of his Ministers or Servants, is one of the *Arcana Imperii* in this Country; his Excellency having formerly, if we mistake not, inform'd the House that he dared not disclose it without his Majesty's Leave. (1)

—Upon receiving this Message from the Governor, the House resolved by a very great Majority to Impeach the Chief Justice and appointed a Committee to prepare the Articles; which were afterwards brought in and agreed to in the House by a Majority of 92 to 3. Whereupon the House sent a Message to the Governor to desire that his Excellency would be in the Chair; but he declining the *third* Request of the House, they immediately (on Saturday last) sent up a Committee to Impeach the Chief Justice of High Crimes and Misdemeanors. The Governor's Message and the Articles of Impeachment we intend to give our Readers in our next.

On Friday last the Governor sent the following Message to both Houses of Assembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council,

and of the House of Representatives,

HAVING received discretionary Leave from the King to go to England, I think it proper to acquaint you with this Instance of His Majesty's most gracious Condescension, and that I intend to avail my self of it as soon as His Service will admit.

I must desire you to give all the Dispatch possible to such necessary publick Business as may yet lie before you, for I must soon, by an Adjournment or Prorogation, give the Court a Recess that I may attend to that Preparation for my Voyage which His Majesty's Service and my personal Affairs require.

Milton 24 Feb. 1774. T. HUTCHINSON.

The Honorable the Superior Court is adjourn'd to Tuesday the 7th Day of June next, and not the 14th as mentioned in the Thursday's Papers.

We hear from Marblehead that one Day last Week two or three persons were taken up there and committed to Salem Goal on suspicion of being concerned in setting Fire to the Inoculating Hospital lately burnt at Cattle[illegible] upon which 4 or 500 Persons assembled from Marblehead and went to the Goal where they oblig'd the Keeper to deliver up the Keys, when they soon released the Prisoners, and went off in triumph. *vid pa. 462.*

We hear from Martha's Vineyard, that on the 21st Instant put in there in Distress, the Ship Isabella, Benjamin Heming, Master, from Newcastle on Tyne bound to Philadelphia; she sail'd from England the 7th October last. Since the 29th of January their Stock of Water being exhausted, they were oblig'd to subsist on such small matter as they could distill from the Sea Water in the Ships Kettle, and for a long time before that, they had been at a very short allowance, by reason of which the Crew had become so exceeding sick and weakly that they were unable to Work the Ship, and must inevitably have perished had they not met with Capt. Cutting Lunt in the Sloop Edmund from Newbury Port, bound to Grenada on Friday the 11th Inst. lat. 39, 10. lon. 63 W. who with great humanity and tenderness supplied them with Water, &c. by which means they were preserved. Capt. Lunt and his Crew were all well.

DIED.] Mrs. Anna Vergoose, aged 90.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hewes, Relict of the late Samuel Hewes, Esq. of this Town, Merchant, in the 68th Year of her Age.—Mrs. Leaden, Widow, aged 69.—Mrs. Westwood Widow.—Mrs. White, Widow.—Mr. —— Clough Son of Mr. Clough, Gunsmith.—Mrs. Sarah Blake aged 38, Wife of Mr. Joseph Blake, Mason.

At Charlestown] Mrs. Sarah Austin, Widow of the late Capt. Thomas Austin.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY next,
At THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon,

SUPERFINE middling and coarse Broad Cloths—Ratteens—Frizes—Half Thicks—Kerseys—Shalloons—Calamancoes—Irish Linnens—Checks—Mens and Womens Hose—Linnens—Velveretts—Handkerchiefs—Knives and Forks—Inkhorns—Penknives, &c.—Sundry Articles of Household—Wearing Apparel—Watches—Cutlery Ware, half a Dozen Mehogany Chair Frames—a Case of Draws—Feather Beds, &c. &c. &c.

Thursday next, 3 o'Clock P. M.

Whereas I the Subscriber intend leaving off the Baking Business very soon, do take this opportunity of returning my Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have favoured me with their Custom since my late Husband's decease. MARY SURCOMB.

The Business will be carried on as usual by Mr. William Flagg.

N. B. *A very good Horse and handsome Chaise to be Sold: Inquire of Mary Surcomb.*

Boston, Feb. 28, 1774.

This is to Acquaint all Gentlemen and Ladies that the Baking Business will be carried on as usual by me the Subscriber, who is determined to give universal Satisfaction. WILLIAM FLAGG.

PITCH.
A Quantity of Pitch and a few Chaldron of New Castle Coals, to be Sold by W. HOSKINS.

BARLEY.
WHOEVER is willing to engage a Quantity of *BARLEY*, to be delivered in Boston next Fall, will find it of Advantage to leave their Proposals in Writing with the Printers.

WANTED
A strong active Person of a good Character, acquainted sufficiently with the Distilling Business, so as to be able to undertake the Care of a large Distill-House, out of Town: For further Particulars inquire of the Printers. *Boston, Feb. 28, 1774.*

TO BE SOLD,
A Good Farm in Concord, containing about 80 Acres, with a good House and two Barns, and a large new Store, two good Wells of Water upon the great Road, and within three Quarters of a Mile of the Meeting House: Said Farm will be Sold for English and West-India Goods, if applied for soon, Inquire of Mr. *Samuel Austin* in Boston. ALSO,
Another Farm in Lancaster Parish, containing about 100 Acres, with a good House and Barn on the same, will be Sold for Goods if apply'd for soon.

A Woman with a good Breast of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to Suckle.
Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
A healthy, active, Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age, who is strictly honest, and has had the Small Pox. For further Particulars, Inquire of the Printers.

All Persons Indebted to *William Williams*, for the News-Papers and Carriage, are desired to Pay the same by the Seventh Day of March next.

N. B. The said *Williams* intends to Ride every other Week from Boston to Fitchburg the ensuing Year, if proper Encouragement is given, and he will leave the Papers at the Stages as usual.

(1) See page 452

(1) See page 441.

(1) See page 452. (1) See page 453. (1) vid. page 453. (1) See the Charter, page 1077. Vol. 2. (1) See in Index to Vol. 3. & this, Under Hutchinsons Messages, & Speeches. (1) See page 452. (1) See page 452. (1) See Index, under Judges. (2) vid the message, pa. 458 (2) vid y Impeachment, pa. 458.

BOSTON, Februry 28.

AS the Lamps for illuminating the Streets of this Town are now setting up, the following Extract from a late Law for the Regulating of said Lamps is now printed—that the Publick may be made more acquainted with the Fines and Penalties which will be incurred by such Person or Persons who either with Design or by Accident should any Ways destroy or Damage these Lamps.

BE it therefore further enacted, That if at any Time after the Publication of this Act, any Person or Persons shall and do wilfully and maliciously break, throw down, or extinguish any Lamp that is or shall be hung or set up to light the Streets, Lanes, Alleys or Passage-Ways, within said Town of Boston, *either by said Town or by any private Inhabitant, or shall wilfully or maliciously damage the Post, Iron or other Furniture thereof, every Person so offending therein, and being thereof convicted by the lawful Testimony of one or more Witness or Witnesses, in any of his Majesty's Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, to be thereafter held within and for the County of* Suffolk, *who are hereby empowered to hear and determine the Offence, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of* twenty Pounds, *for each Lamp so broken or damnified, and the like Sum for each Post or the Iron or other Furniture so broken or damaged, and Costs of Prosecution. And if any Person or Persons shall accidentally or undesignedly break, throw down, or otherwise damage any Post, Iron or Furniture of such Lamp, he shall pay so much as in the Judgment of the Selectmen of said Town for the Time being, shall fully repair the Damage done, into the Hands of the Selectmen, or to such Person as they may appoint to receive the same: And if any such Person or Persons shall refuse to pay said Selectmen or the Person they shall appoint in manner as aforesaid, the Treasurer of the Town of* Boston *is hereby empowered to prosecute any Person or Persons for said Damages, before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in said County of* Suffolk, *who is hereby empowered to hear and determine the same, provided the double Damages do not exceed* Forty Shillings, *if more than to be recovered in any Court proper to try the same; and upon Conviction to give Judgment for double Damages and for Costs of Prosecution, and award Execution accordingly. And if any Person or Persons sentenced to pay the aforesaid Fine of* twenty Pounds *and Costs, shall refuse to pay the same, he or they shall be punished for the Offence by being imprisoned not exceeding six Months, or by Whipping not exceeding* Twenty Stripes.

Vid. Pa. 476.

Extract of a Letter from a Bookseller in London to a Gentleman of Musical turn here, dated Bagpipe-Ally Scotland Yard, November 5, 1773.

WE hear your Chief Governor is of late become *passionately* fond of Dancing! and to tunes of your composing, particularly well suited to our Scotch Instrument: Will you be so good as to send him one or two of my Musick Books, published for the current Year! PAXTON'S ALMANDE and HALLOWELL'S COTILLIONS that you write for, are quite old-fashion'd and out of Print; but new Editions of them with alterations, it is expected will appear the approaching Winter. THE HUTCHINSONIAN OPERA lately come out, called the FOXES unkennel'd, or Rascalls discover'd; is in high Vogue with the Great, at the West-end of the Town! and in truth all over the Kingdom. OLIVER'S GIGG is also thought much of, as being very uncommon, airy and gay, and well adapted to the name on both sides the Water; shall send one of each of these to his Honor and to his Excellency without waiting for orders, requesting them at the same time, to pay you the Value they may estimate the Work at, and in whatever Currency they please! though upon second thought *I may not* do this without *an Instruction*.

We hear much talk about a very great Dancing Master some where in your Country, a MR. DUNCAN MOFFATT MAC-DENBIGH! Who teaches grown folk to move the JEMMY top-step in the true ROMP-AN HARRISONIAN stile, and that he has in a very short time taught ADMIRAL MACMOODY to move in the superlative degree, to that famous old tune, *the lamentations of Ireland*. Will you be so good as to recommend me to this great DOCTOR of Munck, that I may have his custom in my way; I publish 24 Country Dances every Year, besides Minuets and Reels, Horn Pipes and other Tunes, and all perfectly well suited to the *Wind Instrument* that's getting so much into fashion among you.

At a Town-Meeting in Sudbury, *legally Warned January 3d, 1774. The Town being met, proceeded and chose Mr.* JOHN MAYNARD, *Moderator.*

Then the papers sent us by the town of *Boston*, relating to the tea, sent here by the East-India company, were read and taken into consideration by the town; and the town chose a committee to take into consideration the above papers and report their opinion thereon at the adjournment: Then the town adjourn'd their meeting to Monday the tenth day of January instant, at two o'clock, P. M. The town being met according to the aforesaid adjournment, proceeded, &c.—The committee appointed by the town, to take into consideration, the affair relating to the tea sent here by the East-India company; reported as follows, viz.

TAKING into consideration the late conduct of administration, together with an act of parliament, enabling the East-India company, to export their *teas* into America, free of all duties and customs in England, but liable to the rules, customs, regulations and penalties in America, as are provided by the revenue act: We are justly alarmed at this detestable craft and policy of the ministry, to deprive us of our American liberties, transmitted to us, by our worthy ancestors, at no less expence, than that of their blood and treasure, that price our renowned forefathers freely paid, that they might transmit those glorious liberties as a free, full and fair inheritance to posterity; which liberties, through the indulgent smiles of Heaven, we have possessed in peace and quietness, till within a few years past (excepting in the reign of the detestable Stuarts.) But now behold! the pleasing scene is changed, the British ministry, assisted by the inveterate enemies to American liberty, on this, as well as on the other side of the atlantick; combining together to rob us, of our dear bought freedom; have brought us to this sad dilemma either to resolve like men, in defence of our just rights and liberties, or sink under the weight of their arbitrary and unconstitutional measures, into a state of abject slavery. Therefore as free-born Americans, intitled to all the immunities, liberties and privileges of free born Englishmen, we look upon ourselves under the strongest obligations, to use our utmost exertions, in the defence of our just rights, every constitutional method within our power, even though the cost of the defence should equal that of the purchase, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That as we are intitled to all the privileges of British subjects; we have an undoubted and exclusive right to grant our own monies, for the support of government, and that no power on earth, has a right to tax, or make laws binding us, without our consent.

2d. That the British parliament's laying a duty on tea, payable in America, for the express purpose of raising a revenue, is in our opinion, an unjust taxation; and that the specious method of permitting the East-India company to export their *teas* into the colonies, has a direct tendency to rivet the chains of slavery upon us.

3d. That we will lend all the aid and assistance in our power, in every rational method, to hinder the importation of tea, so long as it is subject to a duty; and, that this town is well pleased with, and highly approve of the resolution in particular, entered into by the town of *Boston*, viz. That they will not suffer any tea to be imported into that town, while subject to an unrighteous duty, and it is the desire and expectation of this town, that said resolution be not relaxed in any degree, which if it should it would much lessen that confidence (which we hope we may justly say) we have reason to place in that reputable metropolis.

4th. That the persons appointed by the East-India company to receive and vend their *teas* (by their obstinate refusal to resign their odious commission) have shewn a ready disposition to become the tools of our enemies, to oppress and enslave their native country; and have manifested such stupidity and wickedness as to prefer private interest, to the good of their country; and therefore can expect no favor nor respect from us; but we leave them to accumulate a load of infamy, proportionate to their vileness.

5th. That whoever shall sell, buy, or otherwise use tea, while subject to and poisoned with a duty, shall be deemed by us enemies to their country's welfare; and shall be treated by us as such.

The town by their vote, ordered the foregoing resolves to be recorded in the town book, and copy of the same to be forwarded, to the committee of correspondence at *Boston*, with our sincere thanks to that respectable town, for their manly opposition to every ministerial measure to enslave America.

Thomas Plympton,
John Maynard,
Ezekiel How,
Sarson Belcher,
Phinehas Glezen,
Josiah Langdon.
} Committee.

A true copy as on Record,
Attest. WILLIAM BALDWIN, Town Clerk.

N. B. The town by their vote chose the following gentlemen a committee of correspondence, viz. Deacon *Thomas Plympton*, Mr. *John Maynard*, Mr. *Sarson Belcher*, Capt. *Ezekiel How*, and Mr. *Phinehas Glezen*.

Attest. Wm. BALDWIN, Town-Clerk.

TO BE SOLD
AT PUBLICK AUCTION,
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale,
On Thursday the 17th Day of March,
Sundry Goods belonging to the Estate of Capt. *Henry Omand*, late deceas'd—consisting of—
Tammies, Durants, Callamancoes, Crapes, Dorseteens, Poplins, Persians, Sattins, Ribbons, Irish Linnens, Checks, German Serges, printed Handkerchiefs, Velverets, Worsted Plushes, striped Damascus, Moree Gowns, Threads, Qualities Pins, also a Variety of Wearing Apparel, and sundry other Articles.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock A. M.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Dolbeare,
A Very good Fire Engine, London-made; old Jamaica Spirit by the Tierce, sundry Barrels of Jamaica Sugar, and Vinegar by the Barrel.

Wanted a Woman of a good Character, and one that can be well recommended, and that understands Cooking and other house Work; none need apply but such a one, and is Wanted immediately.—Good Wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers.

GARDEN SEEDS.

IMPORTED in Capt. SHEPHARD from LONDON
And TO BE SOLD By
Elizabeth Greenleaf,
At her Shop to the Southward of the Lane leading to Dr. Byles's Meeting House, Boston.

EARLY Charlton, early golden Hotspur, early Hotspur, large Dwarf, and green Marrofats, white Rouncival, Ledman's Dwarf & Spanish Marratto Peas, large Windsor, Toker, early yellow, Dwarf Kidney, and large white Beans, red, purple, orange, and yellow Carrot seeds, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, early sugar loaf, early Battersea, red, large winter, green and yellow Savoy, early and late Colliflower, Cabbage, green and white Gose, brown Duck, Madeira, spotted and mogul Lettice seeds; red, white, Spanish, Portugal, and silver skin Onion seed; green and white endive, swelling Parsnip, red Beat, Time, Balm, sweet Marjoram, Sage, and summer-savory seeds; scarlet, salmon, short topt and turnip Radish seeds; summer and winter spinage, early and late Cucumber, early Dutch and French Turnip seeds; Parsley, Pepper-Grass, Asparagus, Salery, Lavender and white Mustard seeds; Water and Musk Mellon seeds; summer and winter Squash seeds; Hemp, Rape and Canary Bird seed; choice split Pease by the large or smaller Quantity.——N. B. English GOODS.

IMPORTED in Capt. HOOD from LONDON,
And TO BE SOLD By
Susanna Renken
At her Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Fore-Street,
BOSTON;

EARLY Charlton, early golden Hotspur, green Marrows, white Rouncival, Spanish Morattoes, crooked Sugar, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas;—Toker, best Windsor, early Lisbon, large Dutch Kidney, Beans; Strasburgh, Spanish, Silverskin'd and Portugal Onion; Orange, early yellow, and scarlet Carrot; Parsnips; Early and late Turnip; Early short top'd, London, Salmon, turnip, Spanish, and scarlet Radish; Early frame, white gose, early green gose, large green gose, bloody gose, Aleppo gose, brown Dutch, marble, royal brown Dutch, imperial, tennisbal and Capuchin Lettice; Prickley and round Spinnage; Red Beats; Italian and solid Cellery; curl'd Pepper Grass; Indian Cresses; Common, curld and large rooted Parsley; Early and late Colliflower; Early York, large Battersea, early Dutch, large Scotch, large winter and turnip Cabbage; Yellow, green and white curl'd Savoy; long prickley, early prickley, green Turkey, and long Roman Cucumber; Baum, Sweet-Marjoram, Thyme, Rosemary, and Lavender Seed; Hemp and Canary Ditto; Broad red Clover; Fine white Ditto; Lucern and Rape Seed; Rye Grass, and other Grass Seeds; Sage Seed.

Durham's best Flour Mustard;—Groceries.

Also, *English* and *India* Goods; All which may be had cheap for Cash.

THE original Proprietors of a Township called Pennicook, now Concord, and the original Proprietors of a Township called Suncook, now Pembroke, (both in the Province of New-Hampshire) or the Heirs or Assigns of said original Proprietors; are hereby Notified that the General Court in their present Session, hath granted to each Propriety a Township in the late Province of Main, and appointed the Subscribers a Committee to exhibit a List to said Court within 10 Months from the Date, of the Names of the Persons that have been Sufferers who have a just Claim to an Interest in the one or the other of said Townships:—This is therefore to give Notice to the said Pennicook Proprietors, and the said Suncook Proprietors, that the Committee will attend said Service at the House of Mrs. Hannah Osgood, Innholder in said Pennicook, on the second Wednesday in October next, ensuing, to receive authenticated Evidence of said Sufferers Claims to an interest in the Township granted to the said Penoicook Proprietors, and that they will attend said Service at the House of Mr. Samuel Conner, Innholder in said Suncook, on the third Wednesday in October aforesaid, to receive like Evidence of the said Sufferers Claims to an Interest in the Township granted to the said Suncook Proprietors.

Samuel Phillips,
Feb. 22, 1774. *Joseph Gerrish,* } Committee.
Jonathan Webster

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*
ENTERED IN.

Willes, Surranam. Burnam, Harding and Jenkins, Cape-Nichola. Fletcher St. Eustatia. King, Esquibo. Clark and Waters St. Lucia, Stanwood and Hatch, Virginia. Hatch, Maryland.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Nine Whites. NO Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eleven.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 30 min. aft.	1	Friday, 34 min. after	4
Tuesday, 10 min. aft.	2	Saturday, 30 min. af.	5
Wednesday, 50 m. aft.	2	Lord's-Day, 28 m. aft.	6
Thursday, 38 min. aft.	3	D's last Qr. 5 Day 6 Morn.	

(1) See their Names, page 1087. A See The Town of Bos-ton's opposition, (to find) in Index under Towns, & Index under Boston, Vol. 1. 2. & Vol. 3. under Town of Boston, &c. &c.

a Hum, alluding to Gov. Hutchinson, Oliver, Auchmuty, Mosse, the Admiral, &c. Writing Against the Country, &c. ◇ See Index under Tea. ‖ See List of Grievances, page 1100. † See page 379. ∨ See act page 735, Vol. 1. ◇ See the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. — See declaratory act page 742, Vol. 1. X See Page, 408.

Harvard-College LOTTERY,

5000 DOLLARS the highest Prize,
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the Managers of HARVARD-COLLEGE LOTTERY, are very desirous the Drawing of said LOTTERY should commence as soon as possible; they would therefore be glad those who have Subscribed for Tickets would send for them, and those who intend to be Adventurers, would purchase their Tickets immediately.

Choice Peas, Isle of Shoals dumb

Fish, Beef, Rye, a few Barrels Rye Flour, and Pork,
To be Sold by
JOHN BARRETT and SONS,
Near the Mill-Bridge.

GOODS under the Sterling Cost.

William Gale

Acquaints his Friends and Customers that he is now Selling the remainder of his Goods, under the *Sterling Cost*, (at his Shop opposite the Post-Office, in Cornhill, Boston.) ——Among them are following, viz.——

Broad Cloths,	3-4 & 7-8 Garlix,
Flannels,	Figur'd Modes,
Lamb Skins,	Figur'd Sattins,
Plushes,	Pink, blue & white Sattins,
Kerseys,	Blond Laces,
Cotton Velvetts,	Black & white Sattin Pumps,
Womens Velvett,	Brocaded ditto,
Strip'd Swanskins,	White & color'd Russell dit.
Duffils,	Plain and sprig'd Muslin,
Felt Hatts,	Cambrick & sprig'd Muslin,
Shalloons,	English & flower'd Lawns,
Tammies,	Incle Lutestring,
Damasks,	Silk Gauzes, &c. &c.
Irish Linnens,	

TO BE SOLD

MAY PLACE (the pleasant Seat of JOHN FENTON, Esq;) one Mile from *Charlestown Ferry*, upon the great Road leading to *Cambridge*, *Mistick*, &c. &c.

(part of the remarkably fruitful Hill called *Bunker's*,) containing a handsome House, Out-Houses, Barn and Garden, stored with a great Variety of the choicest Fruit-Trees, all young and healthy.

Twenty-five Acres of choice Mowing and Pasturage, *(two thirds and more of which under Mowing)* newly Fenced off into proper Divisions, highly Dress'd and handsomly decorated with Locust Trees.

Between five and six Acres of Salt-Marsh; Also, a new Wharff adjacent to the Premises, very convenient for landing Wood Manure, &c.

Whoever may incline to purchase the above Premises, may be informed of the Conditions by applying to ROBERT TEMPLE, Esq; of Ten Hills, near Charlestown: Mr. ISAAC MALLET at the Neck of Land near said Place, (who will at any Time shew the Premises): Or a Line directed to Col. JOHN FENTON, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

☞ If not Sold by the 2d of April—then the House, Warehouse, Barn, Garden, and a Pasture, containing about two and half Acres, to be Let.

THE PUBLIC

ARE hereby informed, That JOHN JOY has just arrived from London, and brought with him a large and compleat Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best Quality. Also, Surgeons Instruments of every Kind finished in the neatest Manner, with a full Assortment of Groceries and Dye Stuffs; which as they were purchased by himself for the Cash, he will sell on very reasonable Terms, at his Shop the North Corner of Williams's Court, in Cornhill, Boston.

Practitioners and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities, by Letter or otherwise, as well as though they were present.

Medicine Boxes of various Prices, for Ships or private Families, are put up in the neatest Manner.

TO BE SOLD very cheap for CASH,
At the Shop next to the Sign of the Buck and Glove in Cornhill, BOSTON;

Superfine and common *Philadelphia* FLOUR,

COFFEE of an uncommon good Quality,
Very good Brown SUGAR,

Nutmegs,	Ginger,
Cinnamon,	Split Peafe,
Cloves,	Velvet Corks,
Mace,	Powder Blue,
Pepper,	Salt Petre,
Allspice,	Allum,
Oil,	Olives,
New Raisins,	Durham Mustard,
Currants,	Chocolate,
London TD 18 Inch Pipes,	Rice,
Loaf Sugar,	Oatmeal,
Almonds,	Poland Starch,
Capers,	Crown Soap.

Best French INDIGO.
An Assortment of English GOODS, & Crockery Ware.
ALSO,
A large new Scale Beam, with Scales and Weights.
20 well made Draws in a Nest.

N. B. The above Shop and House will be Lett the first of April: Inquire of Samuel Minott, near the Draw-Bridge.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, William Rumbold, Mary the Wife of Alexander Laing, both of the Province of Maryland, Mary the Wife of Garrett Blackford, of the Province of New-Jersey, in North-America—Rumbold, of Cashell, in Ireland, Rodolphus Rumbold of Tipperary, in Ireland; William Rumbold of Jamaica; and William Rumbold of the Bay of Honduras; and all other Persons claiming to be Heirs at Law of Thomas Rumbold, late of Long-Alley, near Moorfields, in the County of Middlesex; or William Rumbold, of the same Place, his Brother, who were the Sons of Thomas Rumbold, formerly of the same Place, Stocking Trimer, deceased, who was the Son of William Rumbold, late of King's Clere, in the County of Southampton, Yeoman, deceased, are to come in and enter into Proof of their respective Claims of being Heirs at Law of the said Thomas Rumbold, and William Rumbold, before JOHN EAMES, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symons Inn, Chancery-Lane, London, within twelve Months from the Publication hereof, or in Default thereof they will be absolutely excluded the Benefit of the said Decree. J. EAMES.

James Swan

HAS for Sale at Store No. 6, leading to Treat's and Spear's Wharves,

A Quantity of *Indian Corn* very good and just arrived, choice Fine *Flour*, and a few Quoils of the best *Cordage*, all Cheap.

Dry'd OX HIDES,

Cotton and Piemento, just Imported from Jamaica, and to be Sold at GRIFFIN's Wharf.

TO BE SOLD

Utensils for the Tallow Chandler's

Business, a large Iron Kettle, Press, Tallow Tub, Chopping Knife, Trough, Candle Rods, &c.
Inquire of the Printers.

Lincolnshire Company 20 Associates.

WHEREAS there are divers Matters to be transacted by the 20 Associates of the *Lincolnshire* Company, respecting their Lands and Interest lying near *Pemdscot-Bay* in the County of *Lincoln*:—The Committee of said Associates being duly authorised therefor, Hereby notify said Associates to meet on Wednesday the 9th Day of *March* next, at Mr. Hubbard's, the Vernon Tavern, in *Boston*, 6 o'Clock, P. M. then and there to act upon all such Matters as may properly come before them.

By Order of the Committee,
NATH. APPLETON, Prop'r's Clerk.
February 16th, 1774.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Assembly at their Session begun and held on the 27th Day of May 1772, granted a Tax of *One Penny half Penny* per Acre, upon the Lands of the Non-resident Proprietors in the Town of *Ashby*, in the County of Middlesex; and whereas said Tax has been duly assessed and published agreeable to Law, and some Persons Proprietors or Owners of said Land, neglect or refuse to pay the same; and whereas the General Court by said Act did impower the Assessors chosen by the Town of Ashby, to Assess the same, to Sell so much of the Delinquent Proprietors Lands as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy said Tax and other incidental Charges: And whereas the Owners of the following Lands are Delinquent in paying said Tax, viz.

Names of those who drew the Lots, or them who now own them.	What Division	What Right.	No. Acre	l.	s.	d.
John Moffat			20	0	2	6
Col. Josiah Willard	part	4 5 6 57 83 53	37	0	4	8
Henry Laughton	part	4 32	14	0	1	9
Christopher Barrett			22	0	2	9
Cumings and Fletcher	part	4	40	0	5	0
Rev'd Mr. Perry	Two	3 333	16	7½		
Col. Wm. Lawrance		6 35	40	0	5	0
Hugh Hall, Esq;	part	3 73	66	0	8	3
James Lawrance		5 70	40	0	5	0
Edward Emerson	part	5 62	42	0	5	4
Ebenezer Southwick		6 19	30	0	6	3
Jona. Hill	part	3 69	40	0	5	0
Samuel Brown		3 47	66	0	8	3
Simon Blood		4 part 6 14	124	15	6	
David Melvin		6 58	42	0	5	3
James Nicholas		4 part 6 78	71	0	8	10½
John Nichlas			20	0	2	6
—— Gore	part	3	62	0	7	9
Capt. Daniel Stickney	part	3 58	40	0	5	0
Third Division, No.		60	66	0	8	3
Peter Atherton		3 37	66	0	8	3
Formerly belonging to Lunenburg						
Robert Paul		3 4 24	235	1	9	4½
John Bridge, jun.			48	0	6	0
James Billings			53	0	6	7½
Abraham Gibson			30	0	3	9
Joseph Lee			30	0	3	9
Heirs of Samuel Reed			200	12	6	
Daniel Buttrick			32	0	4	0

NOTICE is hereby given to said Delinquents, that so much of their Lands will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on the 31st Day of May next, at the House of Capt. Samuel Stone, Innholder in said Ashby, at 9 of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continued by Adjournments, if need be, until the second Day of June, as will be sufficient to pay said Tax, and other intervening Charges, unless prevented by Payment of said Tax, (and such Charges as have already arisen) unto the Assessors, before the aforesaid Time.

Ashby, Feb. 16, 1774. *James Locke, Samuel Stone, Jonathan Locke,* } Assessors.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold at GREEN & LEAR's Printing-Office in Hanover-Street, BOSTON;

A SERMON Preached at the Anniversary Thanksgiving at Plymouth, in commemoration of the first Landing of our Ancestors there, Anno Domini, 1620.

Nothing more need be said to recommend this Sermon to the perusal of the Public, than that it was Delivered by CHARLES TURNER, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Duxbury, who Preached the celebrated Election Sermon, the last Year.

Wanted immediately to Hire,

A single decked Schooner or Brigantine, of 90 or 100 Tons Burthen. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

NEW LONDON.

TO BE SOLD, a House and Land with good Accommodations, as out Houses &c. and well situated for a Tavern, and has been Improved as such for some Years past; with a Wharf adjoining, the best Accommodated and most Improved for Navigation in that Town, if not soon Sold, to be Let, for Particulars Enquire of Richard Law & Duncan Stewart, Esquires, in New London or of Edes and Gill in Boston.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of HANNAH DIX, late of Boston, Widow deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are Indebted are desired to make speedy payment to Elizabeth Orrok, Administratrix to said Estate.

Six Months longer are allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Andrew McKenzie*, late of Milton, Merchant, deceas'd, for bringing in their Claims, and proving their Debts, the Commissioners give Notice, that they shall attend that service at the British Coffee-house, in King-Street, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, the third Tuesday in this and the five following Months.

Boston Feb. 24th, 1774.

Wanted a Quantity of Thrums for the Caulkers Business, for which cash will be given; also to be SOLD a few Puncheons, and forty Gallon Casks of old choice Jamaica Rum. Enquire of the Printers.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Township of Land lying on both sides Androscogging River, in the County of Cumberland, and adjoining Sylvester Township, granted June 11th, 1771, to Samuel Livermore, Esq; and others: Voted and granted at their Meeting June 17th, 1772, a Tax of Forty Shillings on each Right, to defray the Charges that had or might arise on said Propriety, to be paid unto Leonard Williams, Esq; their Treasurer, on or before the 4th of August 1772, which Tax has been made and published according to Law, notwithstanding which, several have neglected to pay said Tax. Public Notice is hereby given, that unless said Tax be paid by Wednesday the 16th Day of March next, their Rights who are delinquent in paying said Tax, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Isaac Gleason, Innholder in Waltham, at 2 o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day.

And whereas the Proprietors of said Township, at their Meeting Feb. 24th, 1773, Voted and Granted a Tax of Twenty-four Shillings on each Right, to be paid unto Leonard Williams, Esq; their Treasurer, on or before the 1st Day of Oct. 1773; and again on the 3d Day of Nov. 1773, the Proprietors aforesaid Voted and Granted a further Tax of Forty-eight Shillings on each Right, to defray the Expences of said Propriety, to be paid their Treasurer as follows, viz. One half of said Tax on or before Wednesday the 16th Day of March next, and the other half on or before the 1st Day of August next, Public Notice is hereby given that if said Taxes be not paid by Wednesday the 16th Day of March next, and by the 1st Day of next August, their Right, or so much of them as is sufficient to pay said Taxes, and the Charges arising thereon, will be Sold for Payment thereof, according to Law.

Waltham, Jan. 4, 1774. *Leonard Williams, Elijah Livermore, Elisha Harrington,* } Assessors & Committee for Sale of delinquent Proprietors Rights.

The Proprietors of the Township aforesaid,

are hereby Notified, that their Meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 16th Day of March next, at the House of Isaac Gleason, Innholder in Waltham, at Ten o'Clock A. M. at which Time it is desired there would be a general Attendance, as Affairs of the utmost Consequence to the Proprietors, are then to be transacted.

LEONARD WILLIAMS, Proprietor's Clerk.
Waltham, Jan. 4, 1774.

RAN-away from Jonathan Reed of Wrentham, on the seventh of this Instant, a Man Servant, calls his Name John Hopkins or James Gutridge, an Old Countryman, who Bound himself to said Reed, for Theft, about 30 Years of Age, a Shoemaker by Trade, mark'd with the Small-Pox, about 5 Feet 8 ½ high, his Hair red, and wears a darkish Wig, walks very upright, a well set Man: Had on when he went away a brown rusty short Coat, black Jacket, and old Leather Breeches, a thick Buff Cap, no Hat:—Whoever shall take up said Run-away and secure him, so that his Master may have him again shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid by me.

JONATHAN REED.

Wrentham, Feb. 8, 1774.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street*, 1774.